

**Amendments to the Specification**

Please amend the “Related Application” section as follows.

**RELATED APPLICATION**

This Application is related to Docket No. HT 03-014, Serial No. 10/849,312,  
Filing date 5/19/2004, assigned to the same assignee as the present Application.

Please amend the first paragraph of page 3 as follows.

The design of a perpendicular magnetic recording (PMR) head offers new challenges, since it must provide a writing field of extremely high definition and sharp field gradient, compatible with the increased area density of the medium and its correspondingly narrower track widths. Batra et al. (cited above) shows the basic design and operation of a perpendicular write head of the prior art, which is shown also in our Fig. 1. Referring to Fig. 1, there is shown schematically a side cross-sectional view of a particularly simplified write head (10), its magnetic field ([200] 210) and a magnetic medium moving beneath it. The magnetic medium has two layers, a lower soft layer (200) and an upper hard layer (300) with vertically oriented magnetic domains (arrows(45)). The medium is moving from right to left, as shown by the arrow (55). The pole structure of the write head includes a return (lower) pole (15) and a main writing

(upper) pole (17) with a gap (19) between them [[(19)]]. An induction coil (60) is wound around the pole to produce the magnetic field (shown by closed field lines (200). The field emerges from the main pole and returns through the lower pole. Batra et al. note that the write head illustrated will create problems of unwanted side writing because of the lack of a shielding mechanism to contain the field laterally and prevent the field from spreading beyond the track being written upon. Batra, therefore, teaches a write head in which there are two return poles and a central write pole formed between them, wherein side shields are formed on either side of the poles.